(c) the recommendations accepted by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) An ILO mission visited India in April, 1985, to provide assistance to the Government in identification of priorities for establishing a major accident hazards control system in India. The recommendations of the mission, inter-alia, related to making of provisions to regulate the use and storage of hazardous chemicals and inflammable gases, setting up of a major accident hazards control advisory division equipped with computer facilities, prescribing threshold quantities of hazardous chemicals and inflammable gases for identifying hazardous industires, preparation of inventory of major hazards units, formulation of on-site and off-site emergency plans, estabilshing a data base of national and international experts and organisations capable of giving immediate assistance in the event of a major accident. Based on the recommendations of the mission, an LIO aided project on "Establishment and Initial Operation of a Major Accident Hazards Control System in India" was implemented by the Ministry of Labour. The project was completed in December, 1990.

Action against employees for strike

4782. SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Front and Left sponsored strikes on June 16th led to production loss in various industries;

(b) whether the Labour Minister warned the trade unions of severe action if they went on strike on June 16th; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against the employees who went on strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) Most of the unions affiliated to the central trade union organisations other than INTUC and BMS participated in this industrial strike on the 16th June, 1992. Banking and Insurance Industries and some of the Defence Undertakings are among the major sectors of the economy affected by this strike. The impact of the strike in the central public sector undertakings is estimated to have been of the order of 10 per cent and the impact was generally confined to West Bengal, Kerala and Bihar. Only a marginal effect of the strike was felt in coal industry, non-coal mines, cement industry, telecommunications, posts and telegraphs, steel, oil industry, Currency Note Press, Indian Security Press and Government of India Mint. Government urged the trade unions and workers not to go on strike as assurance had been given that their interests would be protected while implementing the New Economic Policy. The Conciliation Officers also intervened in the strike notice received in public utility services and made efforts to avert the strike.

Unemployed registered with employment exchange

4783. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 60 per cent of the registered unemployed are already employed in private sector but they have not got their names removed from the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, whether any survey is carried out to find out the correct figures of unemployed persons; and